ITS FOUNDERS AND ITS FACULTY

The Aims of the Institution, Its Plans and Buildings.

Arrangements For the Formal Opening Next Week-Sketches of the Men Who Will Guide the Work of the Students-Distinguished Prelates to Take Part in Wednesday's Exercises.



NLY a few days now intervene before the new Catholic university will be formally opened for the reception of divinity building, as the first to be erected of the group of seven buildings

to occupy the extensive grounds adjoining the Soldiers' Home north of the city is called, will be an appropriate ending of the Catholic centennial celebration. The exercises in connection with the dedication of the handsome stone structure will he held next Wednesday. The prelates of the church and distinguished laymen from all parts of the country who will attend the celebration in Baltimore will come to this city and grace the occasion by their presence. The ceremony of dedication will begin at 10:30 in the morning, Cardinal Gibbons officiating. Pontifical mass will be ed by Archbishop Satolli of the representative of the pope, who has come to this country to attend the centennial celebration and the dedication of the



Archbishop Satolli, who is the intimate friend of the pope, was born at Marsiciano, in Perugia, fifty years ago, the arch-episcopal sea where Leo served for thirtyone years prior to his accession to the papacy. Satolli was one of the most famous of the pope's seminarians, and was called by Leo to preside over the academy of noble eccle-ARCHBISHOP SATOLLI. Siastics, where the papal

diplomats receive their training. After celebration at Baltimore next Sunday and the subsequent opening of the university at Washington Archbishop Satolli will inspect the most important of the United States and Canadian dioceses. He will then return to Italy, and lis stay in this country will not exceed that of a few weeks. Bishop Gilmour of Cleveland, Ohio, will de-

liver the sermon. In the afternoon the university courses will be fermally opened and Bishop Spalding of Peoria, Ill., who has been termed the father of the university, will deliver an oration. A Latin poem composed by Prof. Schroeder.

who will fill the chair of dogmatic theology, will be read. The regular exercises of the university will be begun at once. There will be about fifty students in attendance who have been selected by the bishops of this

A REALIZED DREAM.

The completion of this building and its dedication is the substantial beginning of the realization of a project which has been the cherished dream of many eminent churchmen in this country. What they have been looking forward to for years is the establishment of a Catholic university in America. Among its most conspicuous advocates were Bishop Spalding of Peoria, Ill.; Bishop Becker of Wilming-ton, and Bishops Chatard. Grace and Ireland. When the bishops of the United States were assembled in the second plenary council of Baltimore the question was debated whether the time had not come to establish a university, but it was decided that the numbers and means of the Catholic population did not then justify the undertaking, though they expressed the hope that the time was not distant. In 1882 Bishop Spalding visited Rome and obtained the papal approval for the plan of establishing a university. The proposition was discussed by the archbishops called to Rome in November, 1883, and, with the sanction and benediction of the pope, was promulgated to the plenary council in Baltimore in November, 1884.

Bishop Spalding, in a sermon delivered at that time, gave voice to the aspirations that filled the minds and hearts of those who were devoted to the project.

Bishop Spalding was born in Lebanon, Ky., in 1840; was educated at St. Mary's college, Emmitsburg, Md., and at St. Mary's, Cincin-

nati, where he graduated in 1859. He went then to Louvain, Belgium, where after five years' study he was ordained. He then resided in Rome a year. and returning to Kentucky served as secretary to the bishop of Louisville. In 1872 he went to New York, where he wrote a life of his kinsman, Archbishop Spalding. Sub-Michael's church in that city, and when the new diocese of Peoria was established he was sequently he became

BISHOP SPALDING consecrated as its bishop May 1, 1877. He delivered the oration at the celebration of the golden jubilee of the St. Louis university in 1877. At the time of his consecration he was the youngest prelate in the Roman Catho

lic church in America.

As one response to this appea! Miss Mary G.
Caldwell offered to give \$300,000 to aid the project. This was the first practical step taken toward the establishment of the Catholic uni

versity. MISS CALDWELL S GIFT.

When Miss Caldwell decided to bestow her munificent gift on the university she selected Bishop Spalding to acquaint the prelates of the Savior, executed in Munich. A marble may be used as chapels should the principal Baltimore council, held in November, 1884, of her intention and to ask them to accept the gift. With this large sum as a basis, the prelates interested went forward with confidence to lay out plans for the future. A committee or university board was appointed by the Baltimore plenary in 1885. This board consisted of Cardinal, then Archbishop Gibbons, Archbishops Heiss, Williams, Ryan and Corrigan, Bishops Ireland, K. . . Spalding and Martz, Mgr. Farley, P. . Dr. Foley, Rev. Thomas S. Lee, Rev. Dr. Chapelle and Messrs, Eugene Kelly, Michael Jenkins, Bernard N. Ferren and Thomas E. Waggeman. This board at once issued an appeal to the Catholics of the United States "to pro de the means to endow the eight professorships with which the university will enter upon its works, and also to found the

In 1886 Bishops Keane and Ireland went as delegates of the United States to lay the details of the matter before the holy see. Leo XIII welcomed the project and by an apostolic brief, dated Easter Sunday, April 10, 1887, gave his official approval to the establishment of the

Subsequently the university was incorporated,

the board of incorporators being the same as the provisional board that issued the appeal, save that Bishop Bergess of Detroit was substituted for Archbishop Heiss of Milwaukee.

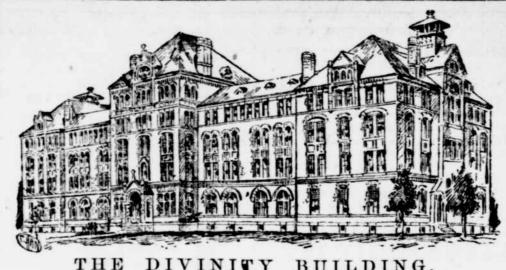
In September, 1887, Right Rev. John J. Keane, bishop of Kichmand, was elected by the incorporation. bishop of Richmond, was elected by the incor-porators as rector of the university.

Active efforts were begun by Bishop Keane

after his election and his coadjutors to raise the funds necessary to inaugurate the university project. Birhops Keans and Ireland have visited many cities to set forth the plans of the iniversity, and their appeal for fu a generous response, insuring the \$800,000 required at present.

LOCATED IN WASHINGTON.

Soon after the incorporators organized the question as to the site of the new university was broached. Though many cities applied for the distinction of having the university and substancial inducements were offered, the board of this of this others. The Chapelle and others. The Chapelle dwelt upon the fact that the capital is growing rapidly, as a social as well as a political center; that its literary circle is a growing and liberal one; that a great general library, a superb law library, scientific works and collections, the National museum,



THE DIVINITY BUILDING.

ecured elsewhere.

THE GROUND PURCHASED. So what was known as the Middleton estate,

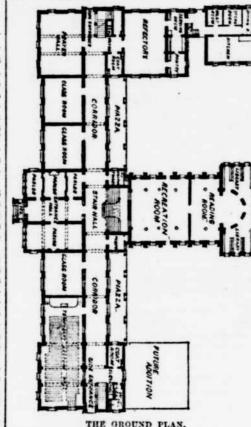
choice was questioned and there was talk of selling the land and buying a new site nearer the reception of students. The dedication of the divinity building, as the first building, and on May 24, 1888, THE CORNER STONE WAS LAID

with appropriate ceremonies. A great concourse of people witnessed this event. President Cleveland and the members of his cabinet occupied scats on the platform, where the presence of Cardinal Gibbons, surrounded by the archbishops and bishops of the church and a distinguished company of the laity demonstrated the interest which the Catholic church had in this enterprise. A procession of eight divisions, composed of Catholic societies of this city, Baltimore and Richmond, the members of the different Catholic churches of this city and the students from neighboring Cathotic institutions of learning, marshalled by Gen. W. S. Rosecrans, was ready to be formed, but owing to the rain that part of the program was abandoned. A large covered platform erected upon the foundations sheltered the dignitaries rom the beating rain. The program was considerably shortened on account of the weather. The ceremony of blessing the corner stone and the building was postponed to a subsequent occasion. One of the impressive features of the ceremony was the music which was ren-dered by a grand choir composed of the leading musicians of the city accompanied by the Marine band. Choristers from the Catholic in stitutions also rendered effective music. An eloquent discourse was pronounced by Bishop Spalding, and at the close an interesting incident occurred in the presentation to Miss Caldwell of a gold medal, the special gift of the pope. The exercises were concluded with the penediction by Cardinal Gibbons, and then the clergy and invited guests were entertained at a collation given in a temporary building in the grounds.

THE COMPLETION OF THE BUILDING. During the year and a halff that has elapsed pies a commanding position in the western part of the grounds, overlooking the lawn and size is perhaps what impresses one at first. In whatever direction it is apat first. plain style of architecture combine to produce a striking effect of massiveness and solidity. The style of architecture is what is known as modernized Romanesque and there is but little ornamentation. The blue stone work is re-lieved by trimmings of Ohio stone about the doors and windows. There is a little carving rooms of the rector of the university will be on introduced here and there, but the design is essentially plain and the carved work main wing, and those of the vice rector in the relieves rather than enriches. At the main southwest corner of the south wing. The dining

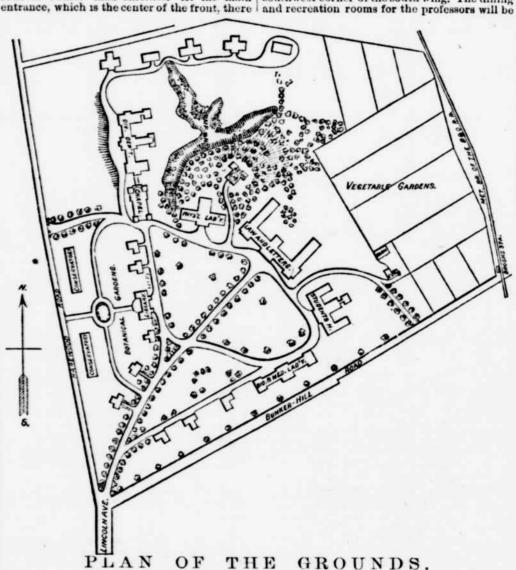
the observatory and other public institutions marble. This statue is the gift of Madame offered facilities for study that could not be Roux of Paris. THE CHAPEL.

The interior of the chapel consists of a lofty arched circular nave with a semi-circular sancadjoining the Soldiers' Home grounds, and tuary. Along each side of the nave run six containing sixty-five acres, was purchased for \$27,000. Subsequently the wisdom of this in each of which is built a small marble altar, thus making thirteen altars in the chapel where mass may be celebrated at the same time. The



On the west end, in the choir gallery, the organ donated by Mrs. James F. Barbour of since the corner stone was laid the work of by the Odell Bros. of New York, according to this city has been placed. The organ was built building has been pushed forward with vigor the special design and scheme drawn by Rev. Jos. and the structure is not only completed, but Grof. The instrument is particularly intended the corps of professors are ready to begin their as a choir organ to accompany a chorus of labors and the students are ready to receive in-struction. To the great energy of Bishop four. The following is a detailed description struction. To the great energy of Bishop Keane, the rector of the new university, this of the organ: Great organ—open diapason. result is mainly due. The new building occu- gamba, melodia, dolce d'amour, octave, waldflote; swell organ - stopped diapason, part of the grounds, overlooking the lawn and groves of the Soldiers' Home park. The flute, obal, violina, Pedal — Bourdon. flute, obal, violina. Pedal — Bourdon. The ceiling will be ornamented in stucco work and the chapel will have seating accomproached the massive walls can be seen modations for about one hundred and fifty standing out boldly in the landscape or else persons. The library, reading rooms and quiet partially concealed by the heavy masses of trees with which this picturesque portion of the country abcunds. The central portion of the building, which is finished plainly with a gable, is five stories high, while the rest of the building is a large public lecture hall which will seat probably three hundred people. North of the main entrance and west of the great corform stories high. The material need is George. our stories high. The material used is George- ridor is the prayer hall, to be used for devotown blue gneiss rock, which is laid in broken tional purposes. In the return wing on the range rock face work. The great extent of the building. the material used and the severely kitchen, Wide porches extend along the east front of the first story of the building. THE UPPER FLOORS.

which are finished in pine, are divided into suites of rooms consisting of sitting room and bed room for each professor and student. The the second floor in the southwest corner of the



is a stone porch and above is a recess in the in the north wing. On the fourth floor in the slab is set in the pediment of the porch, upon which is carved an inscription in Latin commemorative of the generosity of Miss Caldwell, whose gift of \$300,000 formed the nucleus of the university fund. This inscription was written by the late Monsignor

Curnan, and is as follows:

Mariæ Guendalindæ Caldwell Quod Aedes Magni Lycei Suis Sumptibus ab Inchoato Erexerit

> Tantæ Munificentiæ Exemptioni. Posteros Lateret Curatores Lycei Lapidem Cum Titulo Ponendum

Decreverunt.

It was the money given by Miss Caldwell that was used in the construction of the building. Above and on each side of the porch are stones bearing the inscriptions "Deo et Patriæ" and "Deus; Mea Lux." The finials of the pinnacle in the center building and wings are ornamented with six ideal figures in alto releivo, representing philosophers. The Romanesque arches over the windows are also ornamented in similar though smaller figures.

THE MAIN ENTRANCE. The wood work of the main entrance hall and of the approach to the chapel is oak, and some fine carving has been introduced. A chapel. The grand staircase is of oak, with newel posts solid and substantial, relieved with appropriate designs in wood carving. The two parlors on each side of the main entrance hall are finished in oak with wainscoting of the same material and handsome oak mantels framing in be seven buildings, which will be grouped about slabs of highly polished marble instead of tiling. et with In the principal parlor, which is on the right side, has been placed a large painting of Leo XIII, made by Ugolini, and donated by the

and gymnastic appliances.

The plans of the building were drawn and the work of construction was superintended by E. Francis Baldwin of Baltimore. He is the nephew of Bishop Elder and was the architect of St. Mary's theological seminary in Balti-more and of several churches in the same city.

THE UNIVERSITY GROUNDS. Those familiar with the old Middleton place, at the junction of the Bunker Hill road with Lincoln avenue, would scarcely recognize it to the priesthood in now. The grounds have been graded and a 1869. Four years later handsome roadway has been constructed from the Bunker Hill road, winding through the grounds to the great stone building, Across the Bunker Hill road and ap-parently forming a continuation of this roadway is 4th street east, which now extends all the way from the bounds of the city to the Bunker Hill road, a distance of nearly two miles. The tracks of the Eckington street railway occupy the center of 4th street, and the visitor to the new university can now be comfortably and rapidly transported to that point from the heart of the city. A short distance to cluster of small pillows with richly darved the east of the university is Brooks station, on capitols support the arched entrances to the chanel. The grand staircase is of oak, with Ohio, while a pleasant drive along Lincoln avenue or the newly opened Michigan avenue brings the visitor to the university.

THE BUILDINGS TO BE ERECTED.

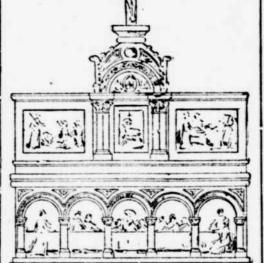
The biological and medical laboratory will occupy a position in the south front of the grounds overlooking the Bunker Hill road.

On the right of the physical laboratory building or hall of science will be the building to be used for the classes in law and letters. A botanic garden with conservatories will occupy the west front of the grounds and in the rear of the buildings will be the vegetable gardens.

In Belgium. Soon afterward he was appointed to the chair of philosophy. In 1887, owing to the partial repeal of the "May laws," he was enabled to return to Germany and was appointed pastor of the Church of Saint John the Baptist at Cologne. In 1888 he succeeded Dr. Schuber as professor of dogmatic theology in the universe of the buildings will be the vegetable gardens.



THE STATUE OF THE POPE. A reproduction of the large statue of Pope Leo XIII, which was made for the pope's golden jubilee and which now stands in the Vatican, has been made and will be erected next year on a suitable place in the new Catholic university. Mr. Loubat of New York, through his admiration for Pope Leo, desired to erect such a statue in America, and through the influence of Archbishop Corrigan of New York he decided to present it to the university here. It is expected to be ready for erection in October of next year and will eventually stand in the library building yet to be built In the meanwhile, it will have a place in the largest lecture room of the present divinity building. It is a magnificent work of art and the purest Carrara marble obtainable has been selected by the artist in which to execute Mr.



THE MAIN ALTAR. as shown by the accompanying cut, will be very handsome. It is now being made and it is expected that it will be ready to be placed in position before many months. The altar will be made of white marble and will be very carved representation of the last supper below the table of the altar and above will be a

representation of the scriptural scenes of the 'Manna in the desert" and the sacrifice of the lamb. A large marble crucifix will stand back of and crown the tabernacle. THE UNIVERSITY FACULTY.

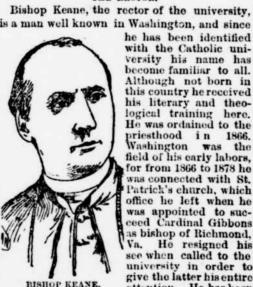
Distinguished Scholars Who Will Direct

the Work of the Students.

The curriculum of the university will consist of lecturers in mental and moral philosophy, English literature, the sacred scriptures and the various branches of theology. Lectures on canon law will be introduced at the end of the second term. The faculty is one of which any institution of learning might be proud. The trustees have exercised great care in the selection of professors, and as a result they have gotten together a body of men each of whom has earned a wide reputation in his own branch of study. They are not merely men of learning and research, but they are all skilled and practiced teachers, and, without exception, have been brought from other seats of learning.

The archbishop of Baltimore, Cardinal Gibbons, is chancellor of the university. Besides being a dignitary of the church Cardinal Gibbons is well known for his deep and thorough learning. His scholarly mind and executive abilities well fit him for his place at the head of such an institution.

THE RECTOR.



versity his name has become familiar to all. Although not born in this country he received his literary and theo-He was ordained to the priesthood in 1866. Washington was the field of his early labors, for from 1866 to 1878 he was connected with St. Patrick's church, which office he left when he was appointed to suceeed Cardinal Gibbons s bishop of Richmond Va. He resigned his see when called to the give the latter his entire attention. He has been

the leading figure in organizing and arranging the details of the institution, and he has pleaded its cause throughout this country and Europe. He has made a thorough study of the organization of the European Catholic universities in order to adopt the best from each.

THE VICE RECTOR. Dr. Philip J. Garrigan, who holds the posi tion of vice rector, is an able assistant to Bishop

Keane in his executive duties. He is a man in the prime of life, and comes to Washington from the diocese of Springfield, Mass.. He was educated at St. Charles school near Baltimore, and at Troy seminary. At the lathe was appointed direc-tor at the Theological seminary, from which he had graduated. He is a man of marked excentive ability, and his side relations with students have always been of the In 1876 he became pas-

DR. GARRIGAN. tor of St. Bernard's church in Fitchburg, Mass., where he remaine until called to the university. During the frequent absences of Bi Keane, on his missions abroad and to distant parts of this country, the interests of the university here were intrusted to Dr. Garrigan. Since he has been called here he has received the doctor's hat from Rome. CHAIR OF DOGMATIC THEOLOGY.

The chair of dogmatic theology will be filled by Dr. Schroeder, who comes here from the university at Cologne. He studied theology at the German college at Rome and after a three-

active agent in the anti-slavery movement which has aroused so much interest among German Catholics. He is now the general secretary of the German Catholic anti-slavery society. Dr. Schroeder is an able linquist, and besides being familiar with the classical languages he is thoroughly conversant with German, French and Italian.

BIBLICAL SCIENCE PROFESSORSHIP.

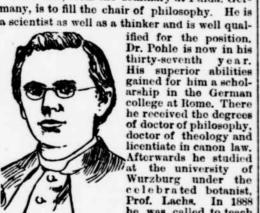
Dr. Hyvernant will fill the chair of Biblical cience, one of the most important professorships in every divinity school. The decipherour knowledge of Oriental and Biblical history. The modern professor has a much broader field to cover than did his predecessors. He must have mastered Hebrew and Assyrian and be acquainted with the discoveries of Assyrialogists and Egyptologists. Dr. Hyver-nant, although still a young man, has made a name for himself in this branch of study. He is at present making a scientific journey in Egypt, Arabia and Syrigard, writing an account of his researches. THE STUDY OF ENGLISH LITERATURE. The university has established a chair of

English literature and has appointed Mr. Charles Warren Stoddard to fill this important position. Mr. Stoddard is well known to the reading public, both through his poems and his letters of travel. He was born at Rochester, N.Y., in the year 1843. His first column of poems was published in California in 1867. In 1864 he went to the Hawaiian Islands, where he lived for a number of years. In 1873 he was appointed traveling correspondent of the San Francisco Chronicle and as such he traveled through many of the South Sea Islands, as well as through Europe, Asia, Africa and our Pacific coast as far up as Alaska. Everywhere he went he studied the customs and literature of the people and obtained a store of knowledge that will be of great value in his new position. For time he was on the dramatic stage, but latter became a convert to the Catholic church and was appointed professor of English literature in Notre Dame university, Indiana, from which position he was called to fill the chair in the new university.

THE DISCIPLINE OF THE UNIVERSITY. Abbe Hogan, a member of the Society of Sulpitian Fathers, will have the disciplinary

control of the students in the university. His title will be that of director. Dr. Hogan was born in Ireland in 1829. In his fifteenth year he went to Bordeaux and then to Paris to study philosophy and theology. After gradu-ating from St. Sulpice ne joined the society in charge of that institution and for thirty years he taught there as professor of morals. In 1884 he was invited to take charge of the new seminary at Brighton, Mass., as its president and since that time Bos. ton has been the field of his labors. Besides being the chief executive ABBE HOGAN. of the seminary he filled the chairs of sacred scriptures and homiletics.

LECTURES ON PHILOSOPHY. Dr. Pohle, from the seminary at Fulda, Ger-



was called to teach DR. POHLE. morals and dogma in seminary at Leeds, England. After Dr. Pohle returned to Germany to teach in the seminary at Fulda, where he re-mained until his new duties call him to this

CANON LAW. The growth of the Catholic church in America has given a great importance to canon law and a lecturer on this

subject must be familiar also with the civil law of our country. Hence the university has been fortunate in obtaining the services of a man so suited to the place as is Dr. Se-bastian Gebhard Messmer. Dr. Messmer was born in Switzerland in 1847. After leaving the seminary of St. Gall he studied under the Jesuits at Innspruck for four years. He took orders in 1871 and im-DR. MESSMER. mediately came to

America. He was appointed professor of dogmatic theology at Seton hall, in the diocese of Newark. There he has remained until called to the more important position in the university here.

CHAIR OF MORAL THEOLOGY. Dr. Bouquillon, until lately the professor of morals in the university of Lille, is to occupy the chair of moral theology. He was born and educated in Belgium and received his degree at the university of Louvain. He was afterwards a teacher in his own country, but was soon summoned to the French school at Lille. Dr. Bouquillon's fruits as a modist are well known and his writings on moral theology have been very favorably received in Europe.

ADDITIONAL LECTURERS. Beside the regular faculty of the university the trustees have engaged Fathers Hewitt and Searle as lecturers. The former will deliver a course of lectures on church history, the latter on physics and astronomy. Augustive Francis Hewitt was the son of a Congregational minister, and was born at Fairfield, Conn., in 1820. He graduated at Amherst and then studied law. but abandoned that profession for the ministry. He was licensed to preach as a Congregational minister in 1842. In a short time he entered the Episcopal church and was appointed dea-In 1846 he was received into the Catholic church, and a year later was raised to the priesthood. He was made vice principal of the Charleston collegiate institute and so

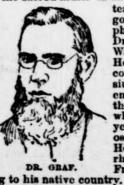
the congregation of St. Paul. He has worked as a minister, author and professor. As an au-thor he has written a number of historical and controversial works of considerable note.

The Rev. Geo. M. Searle is also a Paulist.

He was born in London, but graduated at Harvard in 1857. He chose astronomy as his life work and was appointed assistant at Dudley observatory in Albany. It was there he made the discovery of the asteroid Pandora when he had been only a year out of college. In the following year he entered the coast survey, where he remained until 1862, when he was appointed an assistant professor at the naval academy. In 1866 he was appointed assistant at the Harvard observatory, where he remained but two years. During his first year at the naval academy he joined the Catholic church, and six years later he became a Paulist father,

THE MUSICAL DIRECTOR. The Rev. Jos. Graf is to be the musical director of the university. He will have charge of the sacred music in all its branches and will teach its history, Gre-

nd was raised to the priesthood in 1871.



gorian chants, honic music and organ. Dr. Graf was born in Wurtemberg in 1843. He finished his classical entered the seminary of the Holy Ghost in Paris.

Rome and after a threeyear course in philosophy and a four-year
course in theology, he
was raised to the priesthood in 1874. Like
many other young Germans he was prevented
by the "May Laws"
from following his vocation in his native
country. He was at
once appointed professor of Greek and
Latin literature in the
seminary of Saint Trond

Thetoric in the south of
France before returning to his native country. During the continuance of the "May Laws" his university in Nassau was closed and he went to Rockwell, Ireland, where he taught philosophy and the natural sciences for eight years. All his life Dr.
Graf has been interested in music and was director of music in Paris and Rockwell. After
leaving Rockwell he went to the school for
church music at Ravensburg, where he made a
study of classical music. He served as musical
director at the cathedral in Baltimore, where
he remained for eight years until called to
Washington. Dr. Graf is a disciple of the Pal
servina school of music.

REAL ESTATE GOSSIP. The Sale of Squares of Land in the Eastern Section.

MPROVEMENTS AT THE HEAD OF FOURTEENTH STREET-THE CORCORAN HOMESTEAD-THE KALORAMA PROPERTY AND OTHER MATTERS OF INTEREST.

There is a very active movement in property

ransactions involving the transfer of entire squares have recently been completed and negotiations are in progress for other squares. These large deals are partly speculative and partly made with the view of future improvements. The tendency which was noted some time ago toward acquiring land especially in ment of Egyptian hieroglyphics and of As- the northeastern section for the use of large syrian curiform writings has added much to business enterprises still continues. Square 713 was recently purchased by a firm of coal dealers. it is said, for use as a convenient place for receiving shipments of coal. The Baltimore and Ohio railroad have quite a large tract of land adjoining the city at the head of New York avenue, which is used as a freight yard. These additional facilities were demanded by the increased freight traffic. The opposition to the use of the city streets as freight yards has also had its influence. The land in the eastern section is also being improved by the erection of houses. A number of the large sales recently made here have been to syndicates, and the new purchasers announce their intention to make improvements. There have also been several large deals in land directly east of Lincoln park. One of the operators in that section told a STAR reporter that land could be bought for fifteen cents and upward a foot, and he thought that as it wa within the city limits it was worth a great deal more at that price than lots in the subdivisions outside of the city. He, however, thought that it was an unfair discrimination for the District authorities to spend money in opening and improving streets in the county and leave the work to be done on the city streets east of Lincoln park to the work house gang. He said that East Capitol street and the other principal streets at least in that section ought to be opened up at once, and thus encourage those who want cheap homes to build houses and make other improvements.

THE CORCORAN HOMESTEAD. A proposition was made to lease the resilence of the late W. W. Corcoran for the use of the Pan-American congress before the Wallach house was secured. The trustees of the estate, however, in compliance with the wishes of the heirs, refused this proposition, as they have all others which contemplated the use of the house for other than residence purposes. In fact, it has now been decided that the house will be preserved as the Washington home of the heirs. Miss Eustis will occupy it for several months during the present season. Although it has been used but little since the death of Mr. Corcoran it is kept as it was when he was alive. The furniture and interior fit-tings have not been changed. The exterior of the house and the extensive grounds about it remain in the same condition as when Mr. Cor-coran died, nearly two years ago. It is not, however, the intention to keep the grounds intact. A subdivision has been made and the Connecticut avenue and I street fronts will be sold off in building lots. AT THE HEAD OF POURTEENTH STREET.

A. L. Barber on Columbia Heights. Mr. Barber and his family intend to occupy the house this winter and it is now being prepared until 1861, when he joined the Union army and for their reception. Decorators are at work on rose to the rank of colonel, serving on Gen. the walls, which are to be very handsomely fin- Buell's staff. After the war he went to Lexingished in the modern style. Wide verandas will be built around the house, giving it an appearance of greater size and completing the original design. The work is being done under the direction of Col. Robert I. Fleming, the Kentucky republican convention he made a thirty-seventh year.

His superior abilities gained for him a scholarship in the German college at Rome. There he received the degrees of dector of philosophy. The wide old-fashioned residence of Mrs. John A. Logan and the stately pile which completed Dr. Wm. A. Hammond has recently the university of and now occupies are in the immediate vicinity. On the opposite side of 14th street are rows of stone residences which remind one of the city rather than the country. The broad asphalted surface of 14th street rather strengthens this impression, while farther to the north what used to be the campus of Colan, Mrs. Justice Woods and others in this locality rank among the handsomest types of house architecture either in the city or the suburbs.

AN EXTENSIVE INVESTOR.

Mr. J. W. Paine of Troy, N.Y., has recently completed an extensive building enterprise in the improvement of the whole of the triangular square just north of Washington circle. He has crected there some twenty-two houses which are of a superior class, and he is so much gratified with this investment that he intends to make further investments here. Mr. Paine was until a few years ago half owner of the property on the 7th street road known as Petworth. He disposed of his interest to the syndicate which is now engaged in grading and subdividing the property. He has, however, a strong faith in the continued growth and pros perity of the city and is in consultation with his architect, Mr. T. F. Schneider, in regard to some houses which he proposes to build here

THE KALOBAMA PROPERTY. The owners of Kolorama are completing the extensive grading operations which have made that property an addition of the city. Some portion of the land extends along Rock creek south of the Woodley lane bridge and it is that portion which is now being graded. The city streets are extended on the same lines and at the same width as in the city. A large part of Kalorama has been sold and is now held by individuals. The original owners-Messrs. J. C. Bullitt and Anthony J. Drexell of Philadelphia and Senator Don Cameron-still retain a considerable interest in the property and the work of grading now done is under their direction. Although they spent about a half million dollars in the purchase and grading of the property, the sales made during the last spring were sufficient to reimburse them for the entire expenditure.

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE OF PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD-New Train to the West .- On and after Sunday, November 10, the Chicago limited and fast line now leaving Baltimore and Poto-mac station at 9:50 a.m. will leave at 10:50 a.m. and arrive at Cincinnati 7:10 a.m. and Chicago 9:45 a.m. next day. The fast line will have no connection for Chicago via Fan Handle route. The through Boston express now leaving at 2:50 p.m. will leave at 3:20 p.m. The express leaving at 2:10 p.m. will run through to New York. A new train for the west, known as the St. Louis, Chicago and Cincinnati express, will leave at 3:30 p.m. daily and run through on a fast schedule. It will carry a parlor car from Washington to Harrisburg and sleeping cars Harrisburg to Cincinnati, Chi-cago and St. Louis, a dining car to St. Louis and a passenger coach Harrisburg to Columbus. The congressional limited for Philadel-phia and New York, now leaving at 3:45 p.m., will leave at 4 p.m. and arrive at New York 9:20 p.m., the same time as at present. A new train from Cincinnati and St. Louis will arrive in Washington at 2:25 p.m. daily. Other changes will be found by consulting time tables.

Home Mission Work. At a meeting in the Metropolitan M.E.

church, in the interest of the "Home missionary society" of the Baltimore conference, Dr. Corey, pastor of the church, spoke of the great need of mission work right here in our city and said that if he had a thousand dollars he could put two "deaconesses" to work inside of a week; also spoke of the great importance of having a "deaconess home" as soon as pos sible. Mrs. Roach, conference secretary of the society, stated clearly the worth this organiza-tion expected to accomplish here. Mrs. D. F. Hatcher then read an in interesting paper bearing specially upon the deaconess movement of the M.E. church in this country, and closed course at the gymna-sium at Ravensburg and entered the seminary of school at the "deconess home" in New York city. The result of the evening was the en-listment of over 50 persons as members of the so-ciety and the election of the following officers for years' course in philosophy and theology.
He was professor of rhetoric in the south of France before returnday. During the continutary. During the continutary in Nas-

Special Sunday Trains to Baltimore Nov.10.

—In addition to the regular schedule, the Baltimore and Ohio railroad will run two special excursion trains from Washington to Baltimore on Sunday, November 10, one leaving at 7:40 a.m. and the other at 8:15 a.m., for the accommodation tion of parties desiring to attend the imposing religious ceremonies in the cathedral at Balti-more upon that date, which will be personally conducted by Cardinal Gibbons. The excur-sion rate will be \$1.20 for the round trip.

A KENTUCKY TRAGEDY.

Two Prominent Republicans Fight-One Killed; the Other Badly Wounded.

Lexington, Ky., witnessed an old-time tragedy yesterday. Col. William Cassius Goodloe killed Armstead M. Swope, and was himself badly wounded. In the republican convention of May 1, 1888, Col. Goodloe said that fully two-thirds of the Fayette county delegation in n the eastern section of the city. A number of the convention did not speak to Swope. This rankled in Swope's breast and was the cause of

the affray. Both men were in the post office at 1:45 p.m. after mail, and their letter-boxes were rather close together. They approached the boxes together, and as they saw each other glared fiercely. One of the two, it cannot be discov-

ered which, exclaimed: "You spoke to me. You insulted me."

This was followed by some angry words from the other man. What they were is not known, Then each drew a weapon—Swope a pistol, Goodloe a knife. Swope fired and Goodloe struck the pistol down as it went off, the ball entering his abdomen on the right side. Goodloe began stabbing his opponent in the breast, which forced Swope backward toward the money-order door, they having begun the fight about midway down the lobby. After several blows had been struck by Goodloe, Swope fired again, missing Goodloe.

In a moment after firing the second shot Col. Swope fell on his face within 10 feet of the door, and, weltering in his blood, died almost instantly. Thirteen wounds were found in his back, arms and breast. Immediately after the killing Col. Goodloe walked to a physician's office, where his wounds were examined. He was perfectly cool and made a disposition of his property in case of death. The only persons who saw the fight were Postmaster Mercans who was the fight were postmaster who were provided the property of the property of the provided the prov Chesney, who was just issuing a money order; William K.Shelby, who was in the money-order lobby, and Harry Swift, a postal clerk. They agree substantially upon the statement given above. Shelby aided Goodloe to reach the physician's office. Goodloe at 11 o'clock last night was resting easy in his room at the Phoenix hotel. His physicians say his condition is more hopeful. He is not under arrest. Public sympathy is about equally divided, but universal prrow is expressed. Col. Swope will be buried at Lancaster, Ky.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT. A private telegram from Lexington to Con-

gressman J. H. Thomas, who prevented a difficulty between the two men in the Ebbitt house last winter, gives an account of the beginning of the fracas, "Goodloe, on entering the post office this afternoon, found Swope getting his mail. Their boxes adjoin. Swope obtained his mail, and, seeing Goodloe, instead of stepping aside, commenced a conversation through the opening with a postal clerk. Goodloe said to him: You obstruct the way.' Swope re-plied to the effect that it was an indifferent matter to him if he did. Goodloe said: 'This is the second insult from you.' Each confronted the other, drawing their weapons, Swope a revolver from his overcoat pocket and Goodloe a clasp knife from his trouser's pocket, Goodloe opened his knife, Swope firing before he could use it. The first shot struck Goodloe in the abdomen. Goodloe plunged his knife twice into Swope, when Swope fired the second shot, which missed. Goodloe continued to strike, inflicting many wounds, and until Swope fell dead, Goodloe's condition is precarious Extensive improvements and alterations are He rallied from the shock promptly, and his being made in the fine stone residence of Mr. | pulse is good, but it has not as yet been deemed advisable to probe the wound.

Col. Swope was a native of Kentucky, about fifty years old. He practiced law at Paris, Ky., of the ablest men in his party. In the last signed in 1883; H. missioner of internal revene under President Harrison, but was defeated, it is claimed, through the enmity of Col. Goodloe.

Col. Goodloe was born in Madison county in 1841. His great-grandfather was Gen. Green Clay, who commanded a brigade in the northwestern campaign under Gen. Harrison. In 1861 he accompanied his uncle, Cassius M. Clay, to Russia, where he was sent as minister by President Lincoln. Mr. Goodloe acted as lumbian college is now divided into city lots, and a number of handsome residences have been erected. The homes of Mr. Justice Haruntil 1864, when he resigned and commenced the practice of law in Lexington. In 1868 he was elected a delegate to the national republican convention and was appointed a member of the committee to notify Gen. Grant of his nomination. In 1873 he was elected to the state senate and the following winter was nominated by the republican concus for United

THE PIEDMONT AIR LINE changes its schedule tomorrow. The train for points on the Manassas branch leaves Washington at 2:30 p.m. instead of 2:35 p.m., and the East Tennessee Mail at 5:30 p.m. instead of 7:25 p.m. Slight changes in the arrival of trains as shown in schedule in another column.

Virginia Politics. Ex-Judge Edmund Waddill spent yesterday with Gen. Mahone in Petersburg. The visit is thought to have been in connection with the judge's contest for the seat in Congress from the Richmond district, now held by Hon. Geo. D. Wise. The contestant says the great democratic avalanche of Tuesday last makes it certain that he will be finally seated, as it will be made apparent to Congress that the democrate have practiced frauds in the district. The indications are that there will be but three colored members in the general assembly elected last Tuesday. These are Senator Griggs of Prince Edward, who held over; Boss Hamilton, who has represented Mecklenburg for nearly twenty years, and Delegate-elect Fields of Charles City county, the only negro common-wealth's attorney in Virginia. The legislature will meet the first Wednesday in December and elect the head officials of the nine departments of the state government. The state will proba-bly be redistricted, both as to legislature and congressional districts, by the general assembly. This will certainly be done if the figures of the

next census are secured in time.

Hon. R. H. Caldwell will probably be reelected speaker of the house. No other candidate has yet appeared in the field.

Threatened Lynching at Danville.

A special dispatch to the Baltimore Sun says: There continues to be considerable excitement about the Halifax negroes now confined in the Danville jail charged with shooting from ambush on Messrs. Noblin and Campbell. The negroes were taken there for safe keeping, as it was feared they might be lynched if they remained in Halifax county, and now come all sorts of rumors that an armed force will go from Halifax to lynch the men. Danville has no particular objection to Halifax county lynching her outlaws, provided she does so in her own borders. The determination is to protect the jail against any attack at all hazards. The jail was guarded last night by the two local military companies and will be so guarded again tonight. In addition an extra

police force has been sworn in. City Sergeant Bosseau received notice that a body of 200 Halifax men would probably reach the city last night between 12 o'clock and daylight for the purpose of lynching the prisoners. It is believed that when the Halifax people ascertain that Danville intends to protect her jail hey will not make any effort to take the pris

Father McFadden, who was tried for Inspecor Martin's murder in Ireland, is coming America.

ers by force.



This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, attempth, and wholesomeness. More economical time the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight, alum or